ACC NR: AP7006128 SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/67/052/001/0071/0078

AUTHOR: Shotov, A. P.; Grishechkina, S. P.; Muminov, R. A.

ORG: Physics Institute im. P. N. Lebedev, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Fizicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Pinch effect in a degenerate plasma in longitudinal and transverse magnetic fields

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 52, no. 1, 1967, 71-78

TOPIC TAGS: plasma pinch, semiconductor plasma, semiconductor carrier, carrier density, electron recombination, plasma magnetic field, recombination radiation, volt ampere characteristic, indium compound, antimonide, ELECTRON HOLE

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work (ZhETF v. 50, 1525, 1966) dealing with the pinch effect in indium antimonide. In the present study the authors used the procedures of the earlier investigation (recombination-radiation spectrometry and conductivity measurements), and also measurements of the recombination rate, to investigate the pinch effect of a degenerate electron-hole plasma of InSb in the presence of a transverse and a longitudinal magnetic field. The degenerate plasma was produced by injection of carriers with rectangular current pulses of duration 10^{-6} sec at a repetition rate of ~100 cps. The measurements were made at 4.2K and at currents ranging from 7 to 12 amp, in fields up to 400 Oe. From an analysis of the obtained spectra of recombination radiation at various currents and fields, the

Card 1/2 UDC: none

KONDRAT'YEV, K.Ya.; BURGOVA, M.P.; MIKHAYLOV, V.V.; GRISHECHKIN, V.S.

Spectral composition of short-wave solar radiation. Izv. AN SSSR. Fiz. atm. i okeana 1 no.9:929-940 S '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

MIKHAILENKO, Yu.G., inzh.; GRISHECHKIN, V.S., inzh.

ITR-4 device for measuring the dew point of the exhaust gases of boiler systems. Energomashinostroenie 11 no.10:40-42 O '65. (MIRA 18:11)

L 2174-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5022918

"The authors take this opportunity to express their thanks to G. F. Sitnik."
Orig. art. has: 11 figures, 5 tables, and 17 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: 19Feb65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: AA, ES, OP

NO REF SOV: 010 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

L 2174-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACCESSION NR: AP5022918 UR/0362/65/001/009/0929/0940
551.521.31

68
62
B

AUTHOR: Kondrat'yev, K. Ya.; Burgova, M. P.; Mikhaylov, V. V.; Grishechkin, V. S.

TITLE: Spectral composition of shortwave solar radiation

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika atmosfery i okeana, v. 1, no. 9, 1965, 929-940

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric transparency, solar spectrum, spectrophotometer, solar radiation scattering, direct solar radiation

ABSTRACT: The article continues an extensive experimental study of the shortwave radiation field at the level of the Earth's surface; it discusses a technique for measuring the spectral fluxes of total and scattered radiation in absolute energy units. The absolute calibration of the spectrophotometer used for the visible portion of the spectrum is described. Results of expeditionary measurements of spectral fluxes of direct, scattered, and total radiation are given, as are the spectral transparency of the atmosphere and spectral brightness of the sky in the 0.3—0.95 μ range. A preliminary analysis of the applicability of approximate calculated data to the description of the shortwave radiation field is presented.

Card 1/2

KONDRATYEV, K. Ya.; BURGOVA, M. P.; MIKHAYLOV, V. V.; GRISHECHKIN, V. S.; PETELIN, G. M.; OTTO, A. N.; MIRONOVA, Z. F.

"Complex of spectral apparatus for the investigation of the short wave radiative field in the atmosphere."

report presented at the Atmospheric Symp, Leningrad, 5-12 Aug 64.

ACCESSION NR: AP4025089

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni M. I. Kalinina (Leningrad Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 25Jul62	DATE ACQ: 14Feb64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: PH	NO REF SOV: 002	OTHER: 009

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4025089 S/0139/63/000/006/0086/0089

AUTHORS: Grishechkin, V. S.; Zakharov, G. M.; Nikitinskaya, T. I.

TITLE: Exoelectron emission of x-rayed titanium dioxide

SOURCE: IVUZ. Fizika, no. 6, 1963, 86-89

TOPIC TAGS: electrical conductivity, exoelectron emission, partially oxidized titanium dioxide, x-irradiation, Fermi levels

ABSTRACT: The electrical conductivity and exoelectron emission of partially oxidized titanium dioxide have been compared after subjecting the specimen to x-rays. The specimen was obtained in 20 μ-thick films, and radiation was supplied from a BPM-200 source with U = 200 kv, i = 10 ma, t = 30 minutes. The results of 40 different runs are presented graphically. The exoelectron emission shows a maximum at T = 240C and is noticeably reduced after x-irradiation. The graph of electrical conductivity versus temperature, on the other hand, shows identical values both before and after x-irradiation. The author explains the difference in the behavior of the two curves from kinetic considerations of electron Fermi levels. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4033370

ENCLOSURE: 01

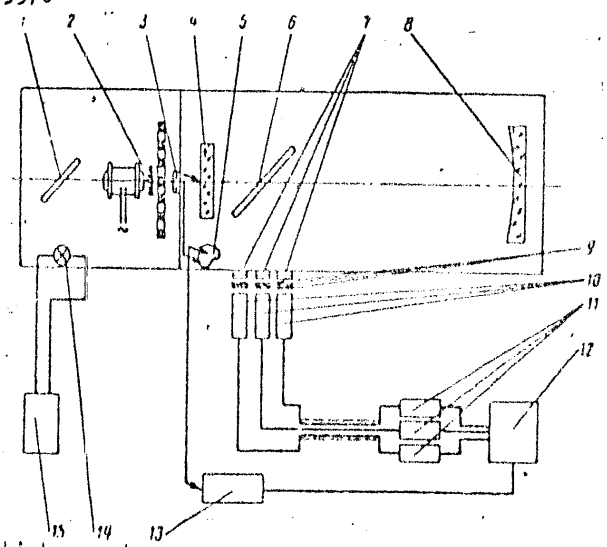


Fig. 1 - Block diagram of a high-speed spectrophotometer with diffraction grating. 1 -- semi-transparent mirror; 2 - modulator; 3 - entrance slit; 4 - replica; 5 - cam of oscillating device; 6 - flat mirror; 7 - exit slit; 8 - spherical mirror; 9 - light filters; 10 - radiation detectors with preamplifiers; 11 - selective amplifiers; 12 - recording device; 13 - wavelength scale marker; 14 - source of standard radiation; 15 - power source for standard radiation source.

Card 4/4

ACCESSION NR: AT4033370

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy universitet (Leningrad University)

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 23Apr64	ENCL: 01
SUB CODE: AA	NO REF SOV: 013	OTHER: 001

Card 3/4

ACCESSION NR: AT4033370

tion and spectral sky brightness (in a limited solid angle) in the short-wave region of the spectrum. The instrument consists of four basic units: light flux obturator, a monochromator with a diffraction grating, a receiving and recording unit and a source of standard radiation. The working region of the monochromator is 250-1000 millimicrons; photomultipliers are used as radiation detectors; light filters are placed in front of the photomultipliers to attenuate the scattered light; the standard radiation source is used to check the stability of the instrument sensitivity factor; there is a mounting and base which makes it possible to point the instrument at any point in the sky. The fluxes of total and scattered radiation in the 0.29-1.1 μ region are measured by a SFD-1 monochromator with a diffraction grating with 600 rulings/mm. The receiving part of the instrument is a spherical photometer 200 mm in diameter. The recording instrument is a 1-second EPP-09 electronic potentiometer. The instrument for measurement of sky brightness by the photographic method is a modified ISP-51 spectrograph; the working region of the instrument is 360-600 millimicrons. The method used for processing the results involves the use of two characteristic curves, making it possible to decrease the measurement error by graphic averaging of the results. The spectral albedo of underlying surfaces is measured by a remote-control spectrometer operating in the region 440 millimicrons - 1 micron. Some of the results obtained using these instruments are given in tables and graphs. Orig. art. has: 10 figures and 6 tables.

Card 2/4

ACCESSION NR: AT4033370 S/2960/63/000/002/0067/0086

AUTHOR: Kondrat'yev, K. Ya.; Burgova, M. P.; Grishechkin, V. S.; Mikhaylov, V.V.; Petelin, G. M.

TITLE: Investigation of the spectral distribution of short-wave radiation

SOURCE: Leningrad. Universitet. Problemy* fiziki atmosfery*, no. 2, 1963, 67-86

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, atmospheric physics, meteorology, short-wave radiation, spectrophotometer, direct solar radiation, scattered solar radiation, spectral albedo

ABSTRACT: Specialists at the LGU (Leningrad State University) are carrying out an extensive program of study of short-wave radiation; various aspects of this program at the Kafedra fiziki atmosfery* (Department of Atmospheric Physics) are described. The atmospheric optics laboratory of this department has been developing a special set of spectrophotometric apparatus for measurement of the spectral characteristics of direct and scattered solar radiation, integral sky radiation in the short-wave region of the spectrum and the spectral albedo of underlying surfaces. This article gives a brief description of the mentioned apparatus. A high-speed automatic spectrophotometer, shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure, has been developed for measurement of the spectral characteristics of direct solar radia-

Card 1/4

AGABADZHYAN, A.Z., otv. red.; VAGANOV, N.A., otv. red.; GRIGORKIN, K.I., otv. red.; BOGOSLOVSKIY, V.V., otv. red.; BIRYUKOV, V.V., red. izd-va; TSVETKOVA, S.V., tekhn. red.

[Economic conditions of Asian and African countries in 1961] Ekonomicheskoe polozhenie stran Azii i Afriki v 1961 g. Moskva, Izd-vo vostochnoi lit-ry, 1963. 616 p. (MIRA 17:1)

GRISHECHKIN, Aleksey Ivanovich; TURIYEVSKIY, Gennadiy Ivanovich

[Maintenance of electromagnetic and magnetic drum separators] Tekhnicheskoe obsluzhivanie barabannykh elektromagnitnykh i magnitnykh separatorov. Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 84 p. (MIRA 18:7)

GOLOLOBOV, V.G., inzh.; ZINOV'YEV, V.I., inzh.; GRISHECHKIN, A.I., inzh.

Mining and ore dressing equipment of the Voronezh Plant. Gor. zhur. no.12:40-41 D '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Voronezhskiy zavod gornoobogatitel'nogo oborudovaniya.

GRISHECHKIN, A.I.

Iron separator for removing ferromagnetic objects from ore or coal flow. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekh.inform. no.11:30-32 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Separators (Machines))

ZINOV'YEV, V.I., inzh.; GOLOLOBOV, V.G., inzh.; GRISHECHKIN, A.I., inzh.

Machines manufactured by the Voronezh Ore-Dressing Equipment Factory. Gor. zhur. no.6:65-67 Je '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Voronezhskiy zavod gorno-obogatitel'nogo oborudovaniya.
(Voronezh--Ore dressing--Equipment and supplies)

GRISHECHKIN, A.I.

The 182Gr electric vibratory screen for sinter sifting. Biul.-tekh.-ekon.inform. no.2:8-9 '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Screens (Mining))

GRISHECHKIN, A.I.

The 174-SE, 180-SE and 168A-SE separators used in ore dressing.
Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.1:7-9 '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Magnetic separation of ores)

TURIYEVSKIY, G.I.; GRISHECHKIN, A.A.

Magnetic drum separator. Gor. zhur. no.7:74-75 Jl '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

L 20019-65
ACCESSION NR: AR4044799

system dynamics is investigated by the method of difference equations. It is noted that the controlled variable takes on a maximum value at the time moments determined by an integer number of periods plus the delay time. The maximum deviation is evaluated; it depends on the settings of the controller and the pulse element. The controlled-variable minimum equals to the average value of the same parameters; the swing of oscillations depends only on the control period. Stability of the automatic control system is analyzed, and stability limits in the parametric plane are determined on the basis of a modified Raus-Hurwitz criterion. Optimum setting parameters (in the sense of minimum deviation of the controlled variable from its preset value) are determined. An additional case is considered when the derivative-type correction is absent. Dynamic errors in discrete and continuous analog systems are compared; with a small relative delay, the discrete system is found to provide better accuracy than a structurally similar analog system. Six illustrations. Bibliography: 2 titles.

SUB CODE: DP, IE ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

L 20019-65 EWT(d)/EWP(1) Po-4/Pq-4/Pg-4/Pk-4/Pl-4 IJP(c)/AEDC(a)/
ASD(a)-5/ASD(s)/AFMDC/AFETR/RAEM(d)/ESD(dp) BC
ACCESSION NR: AR4044799 S/0271/64/000/006/A029/A029

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomatika, telemekhanika i vy*chislitel'naya tekhnika. 13
Svodny*y tom, Abs. 6A182

AUTHOR: Grishchuk, V. P.; Samoylenko, V. P.; Boldy*reva, D. F.

TITLE: Determining the parameters for setting an intermittent-control system in the case of linear disturbance

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Tekhn. kibernetika. Kiyev, Gostekhizdat USSR, 1963, 69-80

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control, automatic control theory

TRANSLATION: When the error introduced by self-oscillations in the system can be neglected, the maximum deviation of the controlled variable from its steady-state preset value serves as a measure of accuracy of the control process. This condition is satisfied when the external disturbance is fairly slow and can be regarded, within a small interval, as a linear function of time. The accuracy is assessed of an automatic control system which encompasses a first-kind plant with a delay and a discrete controller represented by a second-kind pulse element. The control-

Card 1/2

Grishchuk, V.P.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3778

Ukrainian SSR. Gosudarstvennaya planovaya komissiya

Avtomatizatsiya i priborostroyeniye; sbornik nauchnykh trudov, vyp. 1. (Automation and Instrument Making; Collected Scientific Works, No. 1) Kiyev, Gostekhizdat USSR, 1959. 107 p. 3,000 copies printed.

Ed.: V. Demskiy; Tech. Ed.: K. Gusarov; Editorial Board: P.M. Mel'nik (Chief Ed.), N.T. Zharov, G.S. Kryshtab, I.A. Orlov. (Resp. Ed.), L.A. Shoykhet, and N.V. Yarin.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientific and technical workers and for students of schools of higher education specializing in automation, telemechanics, and computing.

COVERAGE: The collection contains papers on the automation of metallurgical, chemical and power engineering and on the development of new instruments, telemechanical units, and a program control system for turret lathes. A bibliography on automatic analysis of solutions containing 86 items: 42 Soviet, 34 English, 5 German, 4 French and 1 Polish, is included. No personalities are mentioned.

AUTOMATION OF INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES

AUTOMATION EQUIPMENT

AUTOMATIC CONTROL

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000616900022-6

that the application of the double row wheel as a first stage can increase the cycle efficiency by about 6% or 7% in the case of non-regenerative turbines by allowing the inlet temperature to be increased to 660-680°C. Efficiency of a regenerative cycle can similarly be increased by 4-5%. Optimum reaction of the second row blading was found to be between 25 and 35%. If the inlet temperature is increased beyond 680°C, the efficiency ceases to rise because the laminar flow through the blading changes to near-sonic or supersonic. To determine leakage losses the blade length was varied on five of the fourteen experimental wheels. There are 5 figures.

Card 2/2

S/114/62/000/004/004/008
E114/E554

AUTHOR: Grishchuk, S.V., Engineer

TITLE: Investigations of double row impulse stage for gas turbines

PERIODICAL: Energomashinostroyeniye, no.4, 1962, 22-26

TEXT: Application of a double row impulse wheel as a first stage in a gas turbine enables using higher initial temperatures and therefore increases the efficiency of the cycle without subjecting the rest of the rotor to temperatures which would exceed safe limits for materials currently in use. The first row of the investigated wheels was pure impulse. The second row had 25% reaction in six cases and 36% reaction in eight cases. Altogether fourteen wheels were investigated by running them in experimental gas turbines, all with unbanded blades twisted to suit the laminar flow. Relatively high row efficiencies were obtained and the double row stage had efficiency in some cases well in excess of 90%. End losses were investigated analytically as well as experimentally, and an expression was derived for radial leakage loss. Effect was noted of heat conducted away by the blading. It was concluded

Card 1/2

An investigation of turbine ...

from the previous stage. The tests were made on a model four-stage turbine with two values of radial clearance. Efficiency curves are given in Fig.6. good agreement was found between test and calculated values of efficiency. Curves 1, 2 and 3 correspond to clearances δ_p = 0.725 mm, 1.05 mm and 0.725 mm. Tests results with δ_p = 1.05 are indicated by black circles. Tests were then made of the stage efficiency with cylindrical guide vanes. The corresponding efficiency curves are given in Fig.7, in which curve 1 corresponds to stage 4 with twisted blades, and curves 2 and 3 to stages 5 and 6 with cylindrical guide vanes. It is considered that provided D2/D1 is less than 1.5, untwisted guide vanes may be used and it may be possible to make them from rolled profiles. At ratios of D2/D1 greater than 1.5, the cylindrical guide vanes are of reduced efficiency. There are 7 figures, 5 tables and 5 Soviet-bloc references.

An investigation of turbine ...

clearances, of the coefficient of flow through the clearances and of the blade end losses. The characteristics of the stages tested are given in Table 2. Curves of the efficiency of these stages as a function of the velocity ratio are shown in Fig.2, where the points have the following meaning:
first stage: black circle δ_p = 0.5 mm, black square δ_p = 1 mm;
second stage: plus sign indicates δ_p = 0.35 mm
triangle indicates δ_p = 0.87 mm;
third stage: white square indicates δ_p = 0.4 mm
white circle indicates δ_p = 0.75 mm.
Fig.4 gives efficiency curves for blading type T-3H (T-3N) which are twisted according to the law of potential flow. Whilst testing this blading T-3N, it was possible to check the influence of negative reaction in the root section on the stage efficiency. The reaction was varied by altering the number of runner blades within small limits. It was found that provided the negative reaction was small, the stage efficiency was unaltered. Tests were also made with groups of blading T-1N with the object of determining the extent of utilization of the discharge velocity

23462
S/114/61/000/007/001/003
E194/E455

An investigation of turbine ...

Angles and reaction	Diameter ratio		
	1.0	1.5	2.0
Blade discharge angles, degrees:			
guide vanes α_{1ef}	15°	22°	28°30'
runner blades β_{2ef}	25°	18°30'	14°10'
Reaction ρ when $u_1/c_o' = 0.48$	0.1	0.54	0.775

The tests were carried out on single and multi-stage turbines. The values of the main criteria of similarity were maintained within the ranges: $M = 0.4$ to 0.45, $Re_B = (2.5 \text{ to } 3) \times 10^5$. In order to obtain curves of efficiency as a function of velocity ratio and loss factor, it is necessary to test several stages with different hub ratios and with variable radial clearances. Calculations are first made of the theoretical velocity in the

Card 2/7

23462

S/114/61/000/007/001/003
E194/E455

26.2122

AUTHOR: Grishchuk, S.V., Engineer

TITLE: An investigation of turbine blading type T-1H (T-1N)

PERIODICAL: Energomashinostroyeniye, 1961, No.7, pp.12-16

TEXT: The tests described were carried out in the Laboratoriya parovykh turbin (Steam Turbine Laboratory) of NZL, under the general direction of Candidate of Technical Sciences G.A.Zal'f and Engineer V.V.Zvyagintsev. In Energomashinostroyeniye, 1957, No.4, the author described previous work indicating that blading T-1N manufactured by the works was promising for gas turbines. Further work was carried out in 1957-59 and the main results are given in this article. The previous work gave the results of mechanical tests on the blades; the discharge angle and velocity ratios during those tests were as follows:

Card 1/7

DORFMAN, L.A., kand.fiz.-mat.nauk; GRISHCHUK, S.V., inzh.

Studying turbine stages equipped with lamellar guide blades.
Energomashinostroenie 4 no.12:35-37 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Turbines)

Aerodynamic investigations of the turbine stages with twisted blades produced by NZL. (Cont.)

turbine were designed on the assumption of the existence of a cylindrical flow. In extending the results to machines with a conical outside surface, correction factors have been used. Main attention is paid to problems of strength and technology of manufacture of the blades. The test results obtained on a blading as specified in the Table, p.10, are entered in the graphs, Fig. 2 to Fig.5. It was found that long blades, profiled to satisfy the law $c_u r$ = constant, with a low value of the ratio D_{aver} / rot have a high efficiency. The experiments confirmed the possibility of producing blades with D_{aver} / rot ratios of 2.2 -2.5 without windage losses. The empirical relations were derived for the variation of the efficiency and the total flow rate coefficient as a function of the radial clearance in a shroudless stage. These derived relations permit considerable simplification of the thermal calculation of the flow parts of turbines fitted with the investigated or with similar blades. 5 graphs, 1 table. 4 Russian references.

AUTHOR: Grishchuk, S. V., Engineer.

TITLE: Aerodynamic investigations of the turbine stages with twisted blades produced by NZL. (Aerodinamicheskie issledovaniya turbinnykh stupeney NZL s zakruchennymi lopatkami.)

PERIODICAL: "Energomashinostroenie", (Power Machinery Construction), 1957, No. 4, pp. 10 - 12, (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Two types of free vortex blades were developed on the basis of the law of the potential flow with $c_u r$ = constant, c_r = constant, D_2/D_K = 2 and experimentally tested. For the blades of the No.1 stage, the reaction changed along the height from 0.04 - 0.05 to 0.7 and, in the blades of the No.2 stage from 0.48 to 0.83. The blades of the No.2 stage were designed to form almost continuations of the No.1 stage and, therefore, the range of investigations was extended to diameter ratios D_2/D_K o up to 2.9. The blades of the No.3 stage were also designed on the basis of the law $c_u r$ = constant c_z = constant, but their height was smaller; the blades of No.4 stage were designed on the basis of the relation α_1 = constant and β_2 constant. The blades for an experimental single stage air

GRISHCHUK, R. S. [Hryshchuk, R. S.]

Drying retted flax straw with the VP-300 air heater. Mekh. sil'. hosp. 14 no.2:29 F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Nachal'nik upravleniya novoy tekhniki Volynskogo oblastnogo ob"yedineniya "Sil'gosptekhnika".

(Volyn' Province—Flax—Drying)

PIDOPLICHKO, A.P.; GRISHCHUK, N.I.

Main stratigraphic development systems of lakes in White Russia.
Trudy Inst. torf. AN BSSR. 9:307-313 '60. (MIRA 14:2)
(White Russia--Geology, Stratigraphic)
(White Russia--Lakes) (White Russia--Sapropel)

PIDOPLICHKO, A.P.; GRISHCHUK, R.I.

Some characteristics of sapropel strata formation in the Braslav and Narochano Lake groups. Trudy Inst. torfa AN BSSR 7:50-63 '59. (MIRA 14:1)
(Molodechno Province—Sapropels)

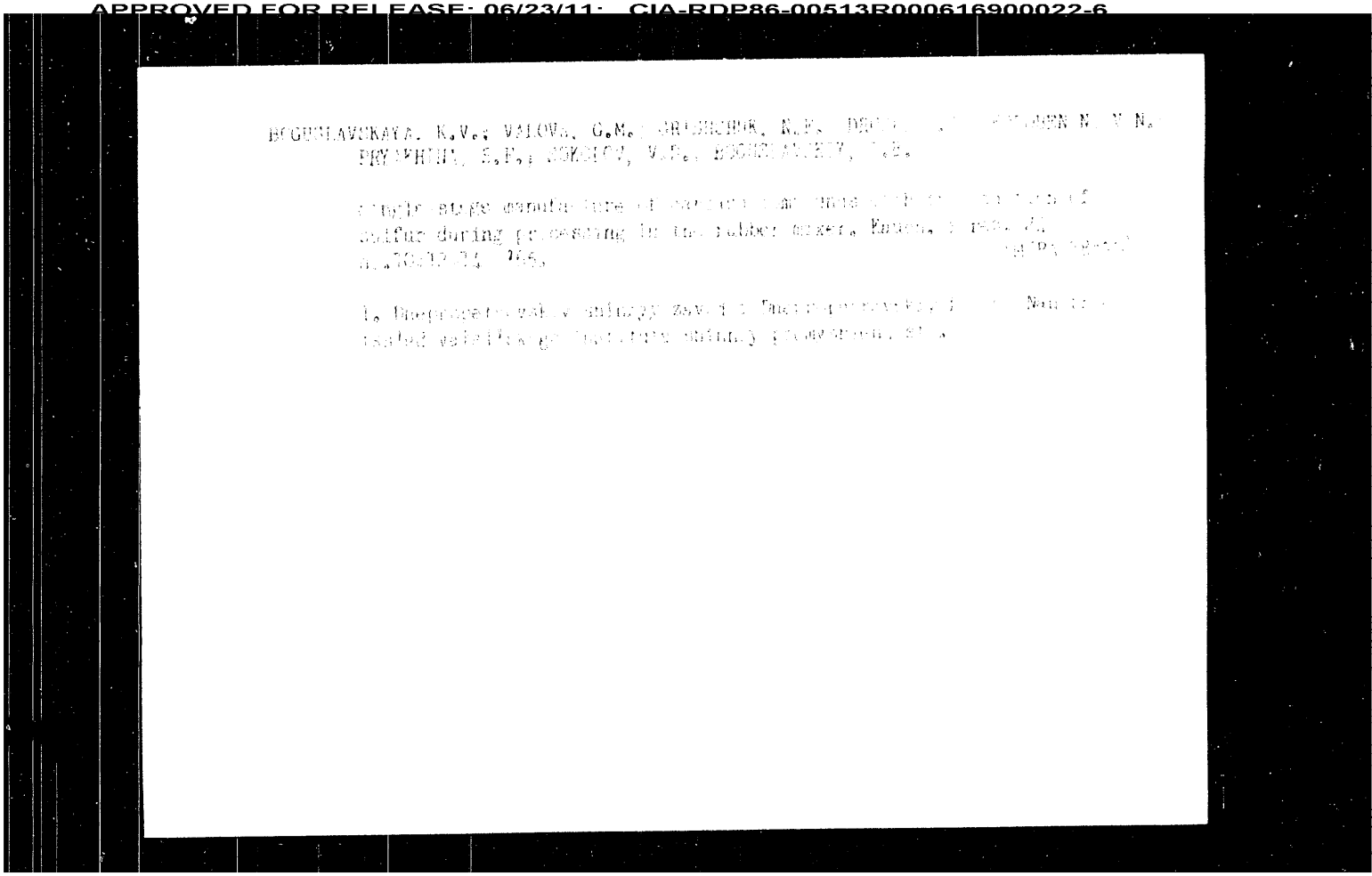
BROVKINA, Ye.P.; SMIRONOV, A.I.; GRISHCHUK, N.S.; DOTSENKO, P.V.; SOTNIKOV, A.A.

Effect of sulfur on the wear-resistance of cast iron. Izv.vys. ucheb.zav.; chern. met. 8 no.4:183-185 '65.
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Odesskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

GRISHCHUK, N.N.

The 6M42K contour-copying machine. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.5:18-19 '58. (MIRA 11:?)
(Milling machines)



ACC NR: AP6033301

cortain cations were noted. Qualitative reactions for identifying II are proposed. Authors are grateful to Dr. of Chemical Sciences Prof. S. N. Baranov for his attention to this work. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 22Feb65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6033301 SOURCE CODE: UR/0409/66/000/004/0537/0540

AUTHOR: Grishchuk, A. P.; Roslaya, G. I.

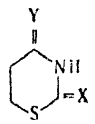
ORG: L'vov Medical Institute (L'vovskiy meditsinskiy institut)

TITLE: 4-Thionazolidines, their derivatives and analogs. Part 2: Preparation and properties of 2,4-dithione-1,3-thiazane

SOURCE: Khimiya geterotsiklicheskikh soyedineniy, no. 4, 1966, 537-540

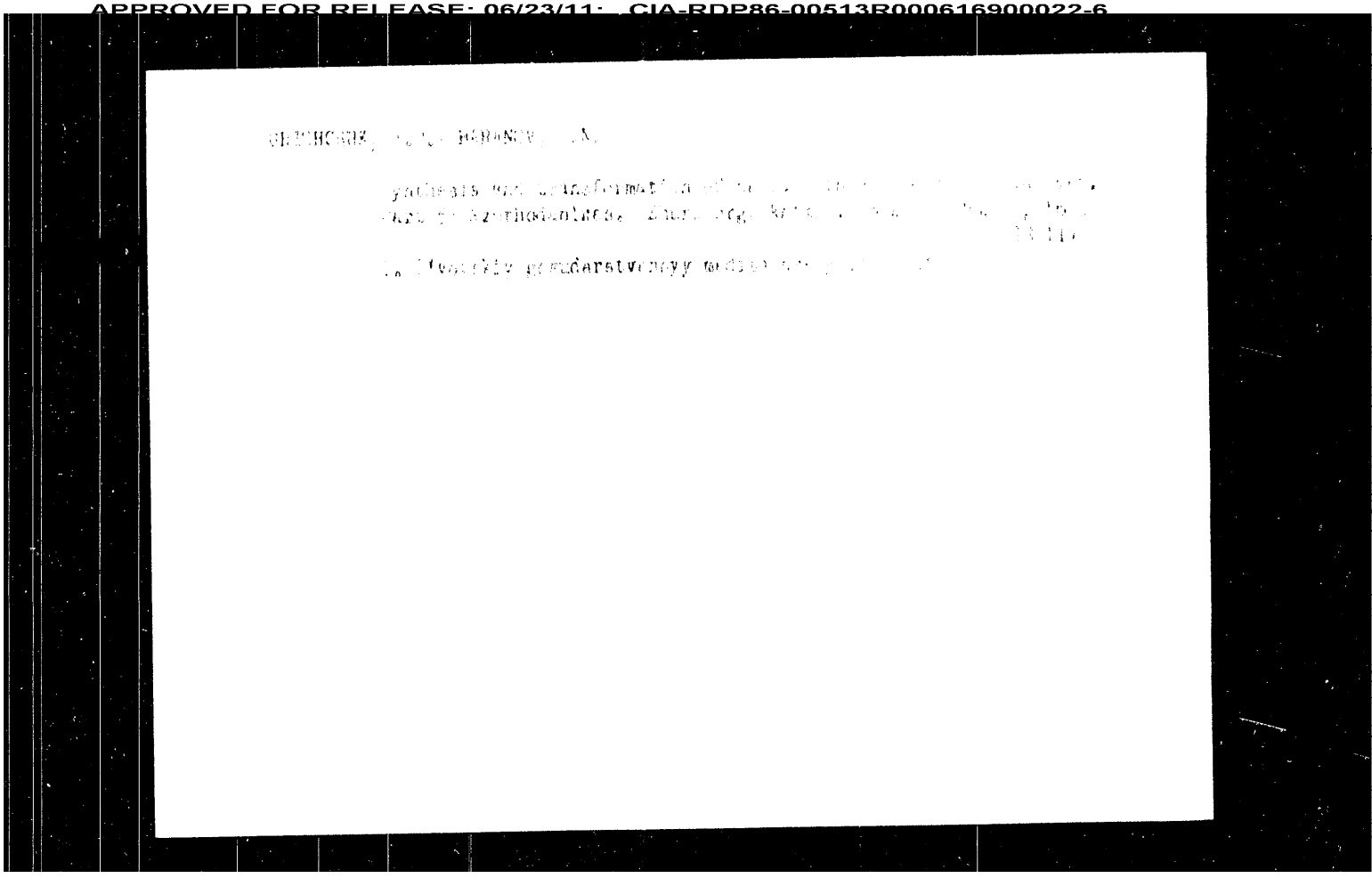
TOPIC TAGS: organic sulfur compound, organic nitrogen compound, heterocyclic compound

ABSTRACT: The reaction of 2-thione-1,3-thiazan-4-one (I) with P_2S_5 in anhydrous dioxane produced (in 81% yield) the heretofore-unknown compound 2,4-dithione-1,3-thiazane (II) (MP 108.5-109°), having the structure



where X = S and Y = S. II differs from the original oxo compound in the fact that it has reactive groups in positions 4 and 5. Its 5-substituted derivatives - products of condensation of II with diazonium salts and dimethylaminobenzaldehyde, and also products of reaction of II with aminoantipyrine and a series of aromatic amines, were isolated. The irritating action of II on mucous membranes and its high sensitivity to

Card 1/2 UDC: 547.86



GRISHCHUK, A.P.; BARILYAK, I.R.

Preparation and some properties of 2-thione-1,3-thiazan-4-one (propiorhodanine). Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.12:3972-3975 D '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. L'vovskiy meditsinskiy institut.

BARANOV, S.N.; GRISHCHUK, A.P.

Spectral study of azo-4-thiazolidinones. Part 4. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.6 1938-1941 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. L'vovskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(Thiazolidinone)

GRISHCHUK, A.P.; BARANOV, S.N.

Synthesis of B-halopropionic acids. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.7: 2396-2398 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. L'vovskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(Propionic acid)

Brief Communications. Concerning the Synthesis of β-Chloropropionic Acid

at 105-106°/19 mm, β-chloropropionic acid was obtained in 69% yield. Continuous heating and the use of dry HCl decreases the yield to 63%. There are 2 tables; and 8 references, 3 Soviet, 4 German, 1 U.S. The U.S. reference is: W. Jacobs, M. Heidelberger, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 39, 1435 (1917).

ASSOCIATION: L'vov' Medical Institute (L'vovskiy meditsinskiy institut)

SUBMITTED: August 27, 1958

Card 2/2

5.3610

AUTHORS: Grishchuk, A. P., Baranov, S. N.

TITLE: Brief Communications. Concerning the Synthesis of β-Chloropropionic Acid

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol. [illegible], No. 2, pp 487-489 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A new simple method for the preparation of β-chloropropionic acid is suggested. Acrylonitrile was heated with conc HCl (ratio 1:2), and β-chloropropionic acid was formed.

$$H_2C{=}CH{-}CN + 2HCl + 2H_2O \rightarrow \underset{\underset{Cl}{|}}{CH_2{-}CH_2{-}COOH} + NH_4Cl$$

The best results were obtained under the following conditions: 0.4 mole of technical acrylonitrile was dissolved in 1.6 mole of 35% HCl (sp gr 1.18) and gently boiled for 1 hour; after distillation

Card 1/2

Synthesis and Transformations of Some Thiazolidine Derivatives. 2. Production of Azorhodanines

SOV/79-29-5-[illegible]/75

meditsinskogo instituta (Chair of Microbiology L'vov Medical Institute) by S. M. Kapustyak . The compounds obtained proved to be inactive against staphylococcus (albus and aureus), dysenteria-, diphtheria-, typhoid fever, tuberclebacillus and capsulated microbes. There are 1 table and 12 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: L'vovskiy meditsinskiy institut (L'vov Medical Institute)

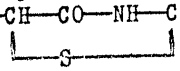
SUBMITTED: March 15, 1958

Card 2/2

5(3), 17(12)
AUTHORS: Grishchuk, A. P., Baranov, S. N. SOV/79-29-5-55/75

TITLE: Synthesis and Transformations of Some Thiazolidine Derivatives (Sintez i prevrashcheniya nekotorykh proizvodnykh tiazolidina). 2. Production of Azorhodanines (2. Polucheniye azorodaninov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 5, pp 1665-1667 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: 7 new azorhodanines were prepared. Azorhodanines have the general formula  . Since physiological effects were expected of the products, drugs such as anesthesin, sulfanilamide, etazol, sulfidine, atoxyl, sulfazyl and p-aminobenzoic acid were used as radical R. A table presents formula, yield, melting point and nitrogen content. The azorhodanines are intensively colored and have acid properties. The formation of 5-(4-carboxy-phenyl-azo)--rhodanine and 5-(4-carbethoxy-phenyl-azo)-rhodanine is described in detail. They are synthesized like the others in ammoniacal media. The bactericidal properties of the compounds obtained were investigated on Kafedra mikrobiologii L'vovskogo

Card 1/2

Synthesis and Conversions of Some Thiazolicine Derivatives 79-28-4-16/6

ding α-substituted thioketo acids; c) 5-substituted preparations of rhodanine e. g. 5-isopropylidene rhodanine cannot bind with diazo salts; d) Azorhodanines do not react with aldehydes. Azorhodanine solutions strongly change their color on the transition from the acidous to the alkaline medium in the small pH interval, i. e. they react like indicators. Azorhodanines are very sensitive reagents to silver-, copper-, and mercury salts. Together with them they form precipitations of characteristic colors. 8 new materials were obtained and described. There are 1 table and 16 references, 9 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: L'vovskiy meditsinskiy institut (L'vov Medical Institute)

SUBMITTED: April 2, 1957

Card 3/3

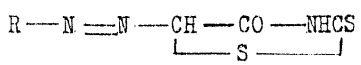
mation of new physiologically active preparations may be expected if valuable therapeutic amines are used for the mentioned syntheses. Rhodanine showing acid properties as azo component may be compared with phenols. For this reason the reaction should be carried out in the alkali agent. However, since rhodanine is very unstable in the solution of caustic alkali and rapidly and totally hydrolizes in the cold, the authors used a weak 3 - 3,5% ammonia solution. Under these conditions, at low temperatures and high reaction velocity rhodanine hardly hydrolized and the predominant part of the formed product formed the precipitation. Analytic determinations and the reduction of the preparations which lead to the formation of the initial amines and the destructive products confirmed the assumption that the obtained materials are azo compounds. The following proves that the obtained preparations belong to the 5-substituted ones of rhodanine: a) All synthesized azorhodanines are easily soluble in alkali and show intensive coloring, i. e. they have acidity. On the other hand the n-substituted rhodanines are neutral and insoluble in alkali solution; b) An alkali hydrolysis of the azorhodanines leads to the formation of thiocyanic acid and the correspon-

AUTHORS: Grishchuk, A. P., Baranov, S. N. 79-28-4-10/60

TITLE: Synthesis and Conversions of Some Thiazolidine Derivatives (Sintez i prevrashcheniya nekotorykh proizvodnykh tiazolidina)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 4, pp. 896-901 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Studying the reaction of rhodanine with some compounds the authors considered the possibility of a compound of rhodanine with such active materials as diazone. Syntheses carried out in this direction led to a number of new compounds. Thus, the formerly unknown azorhodanineswere being the general formula below was obtained:



in which R = aryl (table). The obtained materials may not only be of theoretical but also of practical importance, perhaps they may serve as new azo dyes. Moreover, the for-

Card 1/3

CA GRISHCHUK, A.P. 10

Thermal decomposition of calcium salts of monochloro and trichloroacetic acids M. S. Malinovskii and A. P. Grishchuk (Lvov State Univ.). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 21, 1783–7(1951).—Ca salts of halogen-substituted acids suffer more complex thermal decompn. than do unsubstituted acids and reaction occurs at lower temps. No ketone formation is observable. In part the decompn. is analogous to the scheme proposed by Bamdas and Shemyakin (*C.A.* 43, 124*i*). On heating 28 g. $(Cl_3CCO_2)_2Ca$ in an absorption train, gas evolution began at 125–30° with fusion of the salt, further foaming and gas evolution took place at 150–5° and at temps. up to 400–20° liquids distd. over. The residue was almost pure $CaCl_2$ (probably from CaO); the distillates consisted of HCl, H_2O, Cl_3CCO_2H, Cl_3CCOCl, $(Cl_3CO)_2O$, $COCl_2$, CO_2, CO, and a little $(CCl_3)_2$. Similarly $(ClCH_2CO_2)_2Ca$ yielded at 105–375° $CaCl_2$, $CaCO_3$ (little), HCl, PhOH, CO, CO_2, MeCl, C_6H_6, and $HOCH_2CO_2H$. G. M. Kosolapoff

A high-boiling impurity in vinyl acetate. V. I. Lyubomilov, M. S. Akutin, I. V. Chelyshev, and S. P. Kalinkin. *Zhur. Prikład. Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.) 24, 1219–21 (1951).—AcOCH:CH_2 prepd. in the vapor phase according to Ushakov, *et al.* (*C.A.* 35, 3961⁶), contains a higher-boiling product, which was identified as *vinyl propionate*, bp 94.5°, n_D^{20} 1.4061, d_4^{20} 0.9121, by hydrolysis and bromination. The ester does not polymerize as rapidly as the acetate and only in several months does a solid polymer form with Bz_2O_2. G. M. Kosolapoff

AVAKYAN, V.S.; GRISHCHUK, A.P.

Making antifriction cast iron with use of 18KhGT steel scrap. Lit. proizv. no.1:31 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Bearing metals)

AVAKYAN, V.; GRISHCHUK, A.

Using 18XGT steel wastes for manufacturing antifriction gray iron. Prom.Arm. 5 no.11:35-36 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Armniimash (for Avakyan). 2. Yerevanskiy zavod "Gidroprivod" (for Grishchuk).
(Cast iron)

MILKOMANOVICH, K. A.; MENKH, V. A.; BUREYKO-KLESHCHOVA, I. F.; GRISHCHINSKAYA, L. L.

"Investigation of the process of the transfer of heat and matter in pyrolysis of sulfur mazut for its disulfuration."

report submitted for 2nd All-Union Conf on Heat & Mass Transfer, Minsk, 4-12 May 1964.

Inst of Heat & Mass Transfer, AS BSSR.

KOSNIKOV, Yu.I.; GRISHCHINSKAYA, L.L.; VARANKIN, Yu.V.

Effect of botanic composition and the degree of decomposition of peat on the results of its high-velocity thermal disintegration. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 6 no.9:111-118 S '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut teplo- i massoobmena AN BSSR, Minsk.

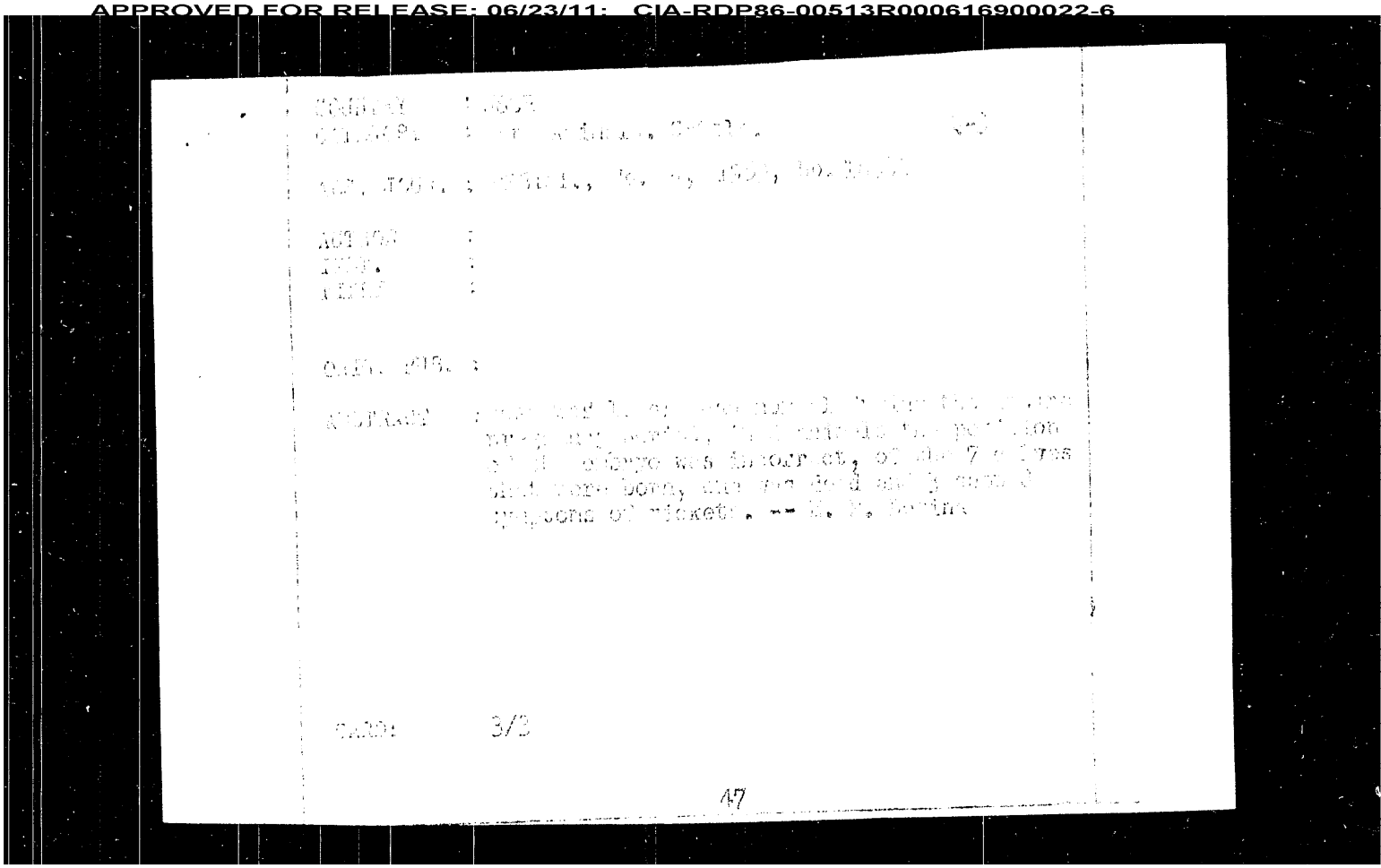
GRISHCHIN, A.P.

24789. GRISHCHIN, A.P. Molekulyarnaya Energiye Smeshcheniya. Truly Grozn. Neft. In-Ta, Sb. 7, 1949, S. 203-26.—Bibliogr: 11 NAZV

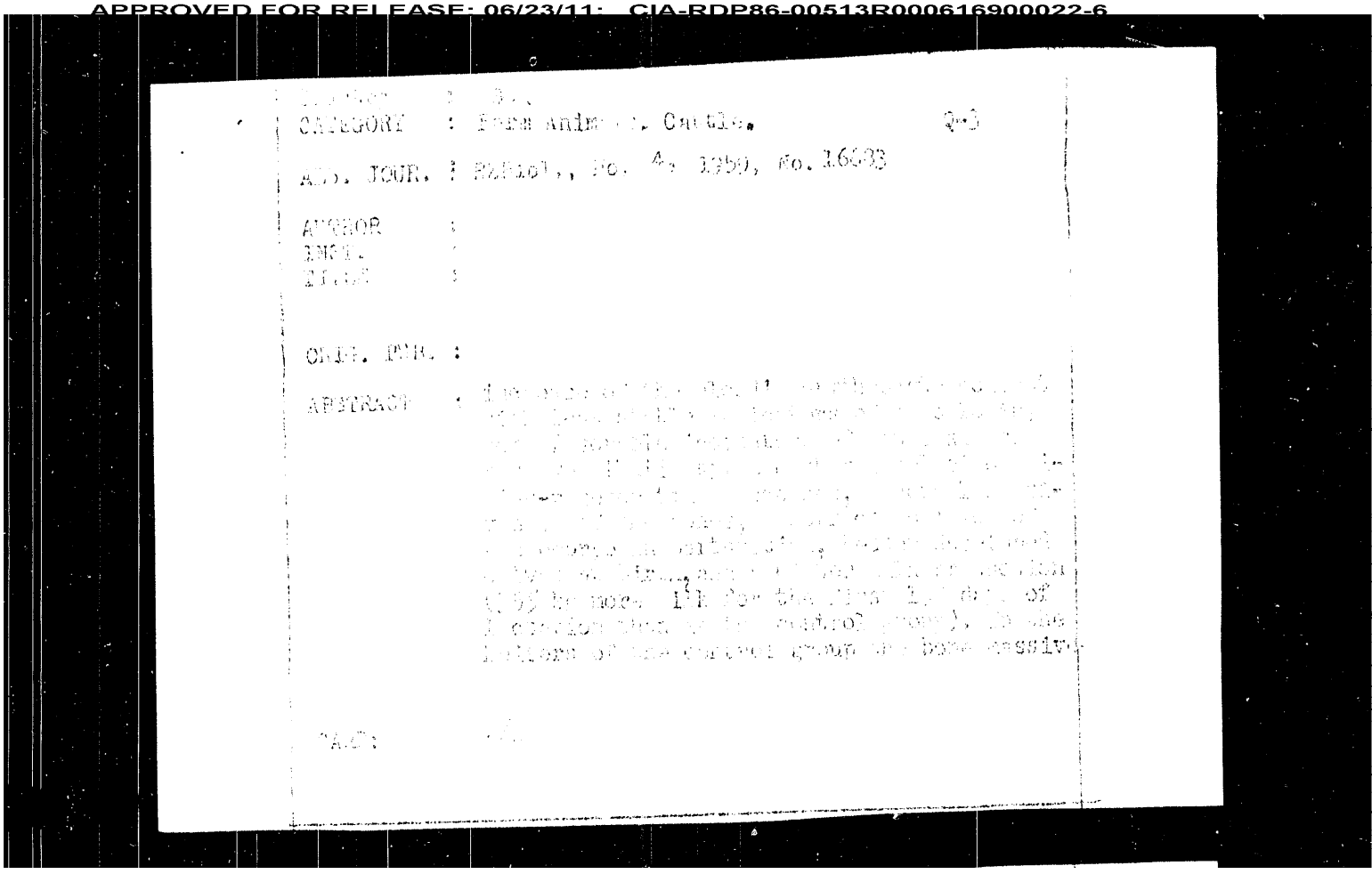
DANIELVSKIY, V. i PIOTROVCKIY, K. Tvorets Cinteticheskogo Kauchuka--Sergey Vasil'Evich Lebedev.—Sm. 24952

PIOTROVCHIY, K. i DANIELVSKIY, V. Tvorets Cinteticheskogo Kauchuka-Sergey Vasil'Evich Lebedev.—Sm. 24952

SO: Letopis' No. 33, 1949



47



CATEGORY : Farm Animals, Cattle. 3-3

AUTH. JOUR. : Rzhan., No. 4, 1959, No. 16633

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT :

REF :

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Farm Animals. [illegible] [illegible]

ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 4, 1959, No. [illegible]

AUTHOR : [illegible]
INST. : [illegible] Academy of Agriculture [illegible]
TITLE : The Effect of Exercise upon the Growth and Development of Heifers of the Kholmogorskaya Breed.

ORIG. PUB. : Dokl. [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], 1957, [illegible] 2, 172-177

ABSTRACT : Six heifers of the experimental group [illegible] were kept [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a walk with a distance range of 4-4.5 [illegible]. Seven heifers of the control group [illegible] out into a corral. The duration of the walks for both groups was 2-3 hours in winter and 5-6 hours in summer. The live weight and the size of the animals of both groups were almost identical, but a number of [illegible] [illegible] observed in the heifers of the 1st group [illegible]

CARD: 1/3

46

GRISHCHENKOVA, Ye. M., Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "Effect of Exercise upon the Growth and Development of Heifers of the Kholmogory Breed and Their Subsequent Milk Production." Mos, 1957. 17 pp (Mos Order of Lenin Agricultural Acad im K. A. Timiryazev), 110 copies (KL, 49-57, 114)

1. DERBINA, K. A.; GRISHCHENKOVA, Y. E. I.

2. USSR (600)

4. Cattle

7. Improving Kholmogory cattle Sov. Zootekh. 7, No. 3, 1952
Kholmogorskiy Gosudarstvennyy Plemennoy Rassadnik

9. Monthly List Of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, June 1952.
UNCLASSIFIED

GRISHCHENKOVA, A. Ye.

1249. Voprosy ekongmiki i statistiki gruzovogo avtomobil'nogo transporta SSSR. M., 1954. 15s. 22sm. (Akad. nauk SSSR. In-t ekonomki). 100 ekz. B. ts.- [54-53727]

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis, Vol. 1, 1955

GRISHCHENKOV, A.S., inzh., red.; KHITROV, P.A., tekhn.red.

[Studying the structures of the overhead contact system] Issledovanie konstruktsii kontaktnoi seti. Moskva, Vses. izdatel'sko-poligr. ob"edinenie Min-va putei soob., 1961. 173 p. (Babushkin. Vsesouiznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut transportnogo stroitel'stva. Trudy, no.43) (MIRA 15:1)

(Electric railroads--Construction)
(Electric lines--Overhead)

LEONT'YEV, Andrey Pavlovich, inzh.; TIKHONCHUK, Yuriy Nikolayevich, kand.ekonom.nauk; GRISHCHENKOV, A.S., red.; VERINA, G.P., tekhn.red.

[Loading freight cars to their full capacity] Ispol'zovanie gruzopod"emnosti vagonov. Moskva, Gos.transp.zhel-dor.izd-vo, 1959. 265 p. (MIRA 12:6)
(Railroads--Freight cars) (Loading and unloading)

MIRONENKO, N.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; FLEYSHMAN, F.M., ekonomist;
GRISHCHENKOV, A.S., inzh., red.; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhn.red.

[Repair shop economics] Voprosy ekonomiki remontnykh predpriiatii.
Moskva, Gos. transp.zhel-dor.izd-vo, 1959. 143 p. (Moscow,
Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut zheleznodorozhnogo
transporta. Trudy, no.181). (MIRA 13:1)
(Railroads--Management) (Railroads--Repair shops)

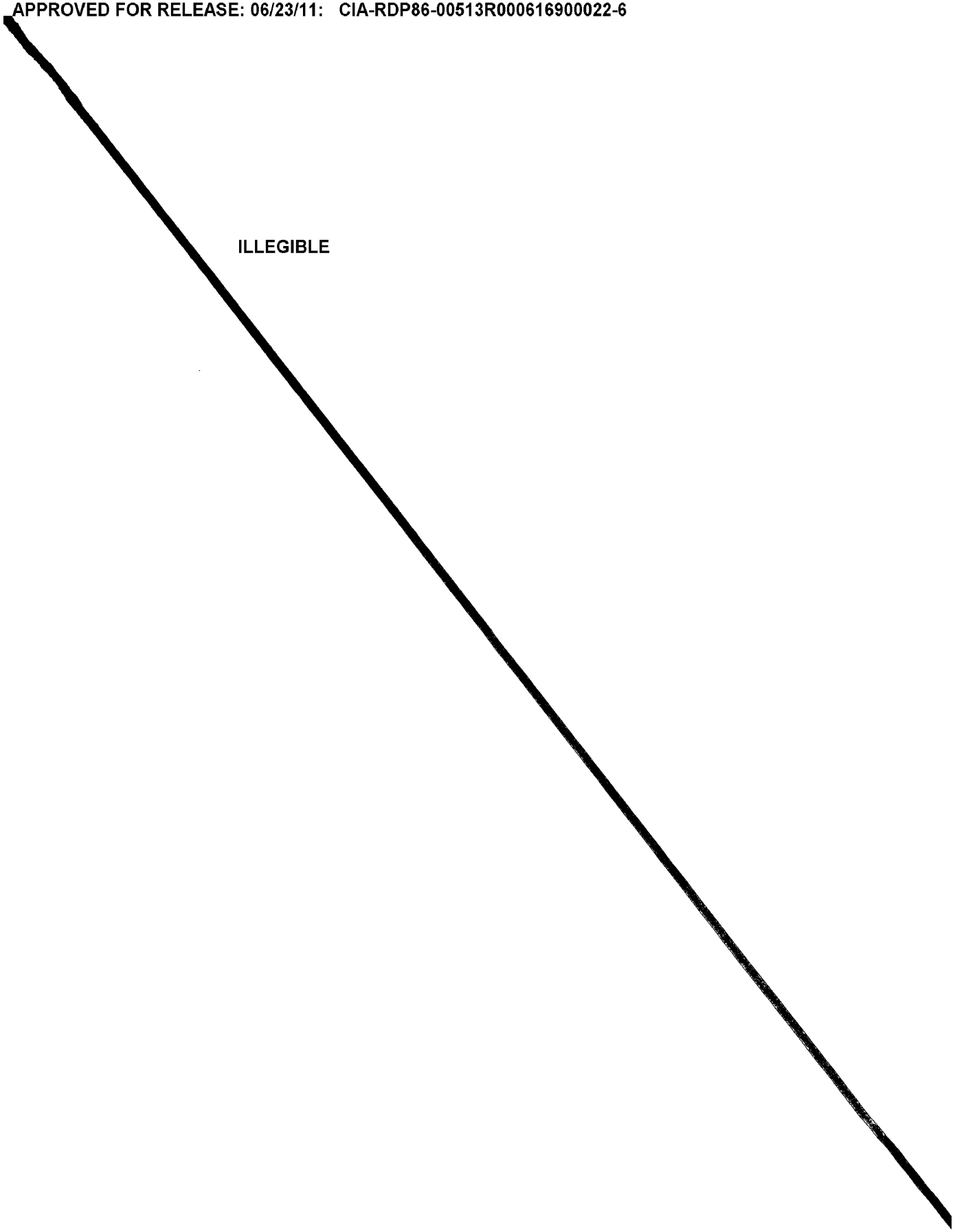
RIDEL', Eduard Ivanovich; SHTEFKO, Igor' Vladimirovich; GRISHCHENKOV, A.S., inzh., red.; VERINA, G.P., tekhn.red.

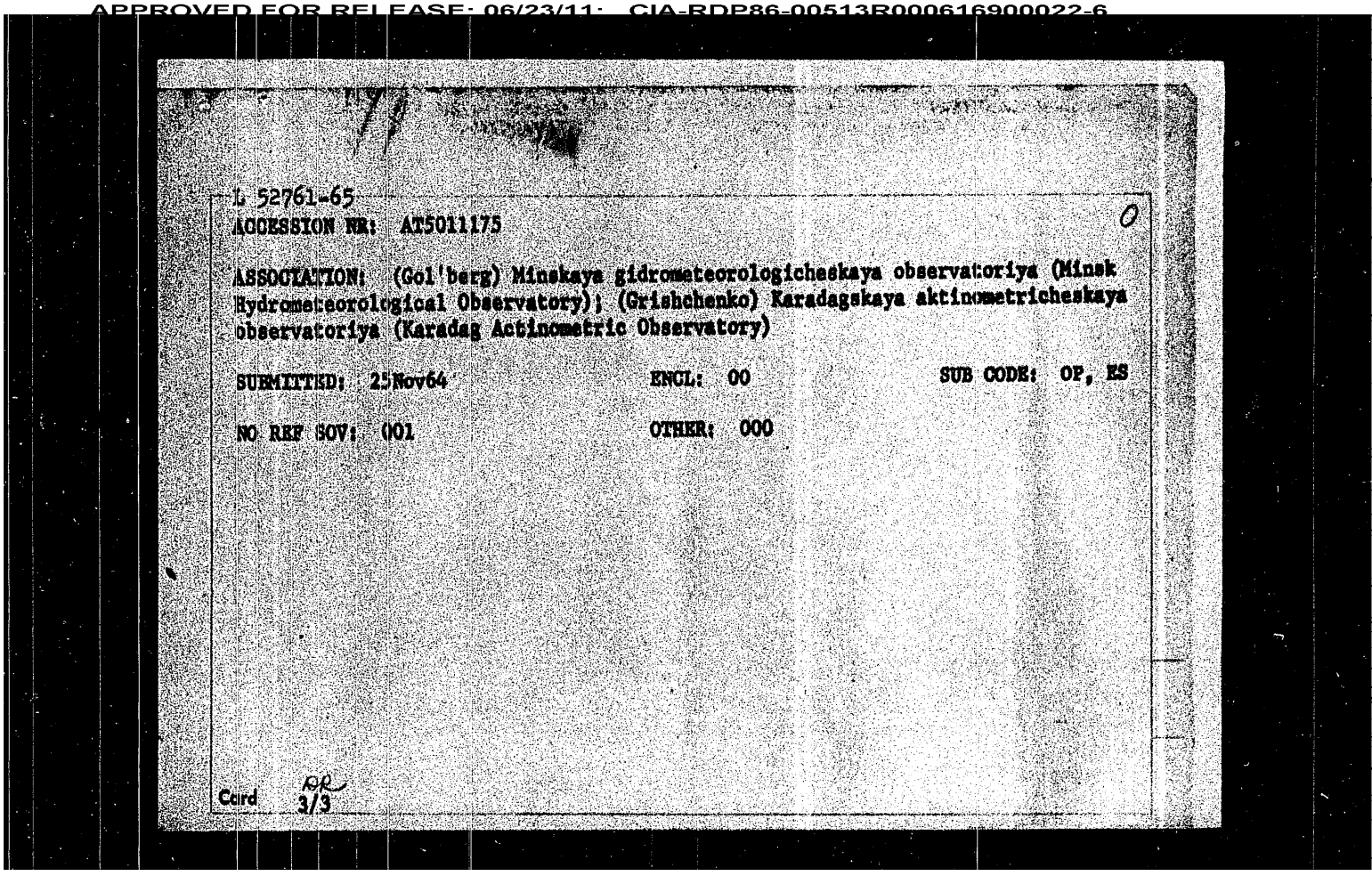
[Transportation of packaged piece freight by packs] Perevozka tarno-shtuchnykh gruzov paketami. Moskva, Gos.transp.zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1959. 105 p. (MIRA 12:8)
(Shipment of goods)

UMBLIYA, Viktor Emmanuilovich; GRISHCHENKOV, A.S., redaktor; YUDZON, D.M. tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Establishing technical norms in railroad transportation] Tekhnicheskoe normirovanie na zheleznо-dorozhnom transporte. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1954. 237 p. (MLRA 8:8)
(Railroads)

ILLEGIBLE





L 52761-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5011175

ASSOCIATION: (Gol'berg) Minskaya gidrometeorologicheskaya observatoriya (Minsk Hydrometeorological Observatory); (Grishchenko) Karadagskaya aktinometricheskaya observatoriya (Karadag Actinometric Observatory)

SUBMITTED: 25Nov64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OP, ES

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

L 52761-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5011175

0

white background. Large, medium and small objectives were used. Optical observations were accompanied by measurements of soil surface temperature, temperature and humidity at heights of 0.5 and 2 m, and wind velocity and direction at 1 m. Observation conditions were evaluated from the angle of blurring $\Delta\alpha$, equal to the difference between the angular dimensions of the narrowest bands distinguishable when there was blurring and when there was no blurring. It was found that in plains areas and in dissected terrain the surface temperature gradient exerts the greatest influence on the angle of blurring. There was found to be no relationship between the angle of blurring and wind velocity, absolute humidity or the absolute humidity gradient. This can probably be attributed to the fact that the method used was insufficiently precise for detecting such a relationship and if such a relationship exists it was masked by stronger effects. It was also possible to determine the dependence of the mean angle of blurring for telescopes of large, medium and small magnification on the temperature difference for distances of 400 and 800 m and observation heights of 0.5 and 1.5 m. In observations in dissected terrain, it was found that if there is a sector of high turbulence along the line of sight its influence on clear visibility is the greater the closer it is to the observer. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas and 1 figure.

Card 2/3

L 52761-65 EWT(l)/EWG(v)/FCC/EEC(t) Pe-5/Pi-4 GS/GW
ACCESSION NR: AT5011175 UR/0000/64/000/000/0209/0211

AUTHOR: Gol'berg, M. A.; Grishchenko, Z. I. 34 Gol

TITLE: Image blurring during observation of remote surface features

SOURCE: Mezhvedomstvennoye soveshchaniye po aktinometrii i optike atmosfery. 5th, Moscow, 1963. Aktinometriya i optika atmosfery (Actinometry and atmospheric optics); trudy soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 209-211

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric visibility, atmospheric optics, image blurring, telescope observation, ground temperature

ABSTRACT: Over a period of several years, specialists at the Karadagskaya aktinometricheskaya observatoriya (Karadag Actinometric Observatory) and the Minskaya gidrometeorologicheskaya observatoriya (Minsk Hydrometeorological Observatory) have attempted to clarify the dependence between observation conditions and meteorological factors, terrain features, height of the line of sight, distance, and diameter of the telescope objective. The observations were made using special tables set up at distances of 400, 800 and 1600 m (in a plains area), 650 and 1200 m (in dissected terrain) and 1900 and 8000 m (when the line of sight was above the sea). These "tables" consisted of a system of black bands on a

Card 1/3

GRISHCHENKO, Z.I.; GOL'BERG, M.A.

Observations on the conditions for distinguishing distant objects.
Trudy GGO no.125:82-87 '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Meteorological optics)

GRISHCHENKO, Yu. I. Cand Phys-Math Sci -- (diss) "Study of the Photoelectric and Other Properties of the Mono- and Polycrystals of Cuprous Oxide." Kiev, 1957. 14 pp 22 cm. (Min of Higher Education Ukrainian SSR, Kiev State Univ im T. G. Shevchenko), 100 copies (KL, 26-57, 104)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000616900022-6

L 07595-67 EWT(1) IJP(c)
ACC NR: AP6030435 SOURCE CODE: UR/0420/66/000/006/0078/0081

AUTHOR: Grishchenko, Yu. I.

39
B

ORG: None

TITLE: Calculating the geometry of a reflector from its resultant illuminance

SOURCE: Samoletostroyeniye i tekhnika vozdushnogo flota, no. 6, 1966, 78-81

TOPIC TAGS: light reflection, illumination optics, computer application

ABSTRACT: The author considers systems with complex reflection laws and derives a system of equations for determining the geometry of the most general arbitrary reflector. This system of equations may be simplified for calculation on a digital computer by reducing the problem to one-dimensional or comparatively simple surfaces. This principle is illustrated by calculating the geometry of a reflector in the form of a solid of revolution with a mixed reflection law (a combination of mirror reflection and Lambert reflection). It is found that the reflection indicatrix in this case is a sphere (due to the Lambert component) with a "needle" (due to the mirror reflection component). The resultant system may be easily solved on a digital computer. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 9 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 1/1 egh

GRISHCHENKO, Yu.A.; ZHDANOV, L.Ya.; SIMONENKO, A.N.

Prospects for finding oil and gas in the western and northwestern parts of the Beshkent trough. Neftegaz. geol. i geofiz. no. 10:6-8 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Trest "Karshineftegazrazvedka" i Institut geologii i razrabotki neftyanykh i gazovykh mestorozhdeniy AN Uzbekskoy SSR.

GRISHCHENKO, Yu.A.; BEKMETOV, E.Yu.

Oil and gas potential of the Tashlinsk area. Nat.gaz.i.neft. 2 no.3:76-78 '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Trest Karshineftegazrazvedka. Submitted Dec. 20, 1963.

LEBZIN, Ye.V.; GRISHCHENKO, Yu.A.; KUSHNIROV, I.V.; BYKOV, B.Ye.; BEGMETOV, E.

Mubareck gas-oil basin ir western Uzbekistan. Geol. nefti i gaza 8 no.12:55-59 D '62. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki neftyanykh i gazovkh mestorozhdeniy AN Uzbekskoy SSR i trest Karshineftegazrazvedka.

GRISHCHENKO, Ye.M.

Effect of an ACTH aerosol on the ascorbic acid content of the organs of rabbits. Probl.endok.i gorm. 7 no.2:14-18 '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

(ACTH) (ASCORBIC ACID)

GRISHCHENKO, Ye.M.; TYAZHELOVA, G.F.

Disinfection of diffusion batteries as a means of reducing unaccounted sugar losses. Sakh.prom. no.4:16-17 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Ramonskiy sakharnyy zavod.
(Ramon'--Sugar manufacture)

GRISHCHENKO, YE. M.

"Treatment of Pneumonia in Small Children with Aerosol of Penicillin," L'vov State Medical Inst, L'vov, 1954. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences)

SO: M-972, 20 Feb 56

L 10517-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3000816

Expressions previously derived from wave equations for determining, in both cases, displacements in the liquid and in the solid are given, as is an equation for determining phase velocity and wave number. The results obtained by solving these equations on the "Ural" electronic computer are plotted in diagrams, showing the dependence of the C/C_R ratio and of the damping factor of the surface wave on the ρ_{liq}/ρ_{sol} ratio for various Poisson ratios and wave numbers, where C is the phase velocity of the surface wave, C_R is the phase velocity of the Rayleigh wave, and ρ_{sol} and ρ_{liq} are the densities of the liquid and solid. The experimental investigation was carried out on a pulse device consisting of a signal generator modulated by a rectangular pulse and an amplifier and indicator. Steel and aluminum were used as solid media, and water and transformer oil as liquids. The phenomenon of transformation of a Rayleigh wave propagating in the solid into a surface wave at the instant of reaching the interface between solid and liquid is discussed, as are the associated energy losses, their amount, and nature. The theoretical and empirical data obtained are compared in a table showing discrepancies in phase velocities (about 15%) and in wave damping (about 10%). "In conclusion the authors express their thanks to L. S. Yanina for her carrying out of the basic measurements." Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 1 table, and 3 formulas.

Card 2/2 Acoustics Inst.

L 10517-63 EWT(1)/BDS--AFFTC/ASD--Pi-4
ACCESSION NR: AP3000816 S/0046/63/009/002/0162/0170

AUTHOR: Viktorov, I. A.; Grishchenko, Ye. K.; Kayekina, T. M. 58 56

TITLE: Investigation of ultrasonic surface wave propagation on a solid-liquid interface 21

SOURCE: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, v. 9, no. 2, 1963, 162-170

TOPIC TAGS: surface wave, Rayleigh wave, liquid-solid interface, phase-velocity measurement, damping factor, wave number, wave damping

ABSTRACT: Theoretical and experimental investigations have been conducted concerning the effect of a layer of liquid of finite or infinite thickness on the characteristics of an ultrasonic surface wave moving on the common boundary of a solid half-space and a liquid and turning into a Rayleigh wave when the density of the liquid approaches zero. Cases considered are 1) adjacent solid and liquid half-spaces and 2) a liquid layer of finite thickness bounded on one side by a vacuum and on the other by a solid half-space. The solid is assumed to be homogeneous, isotropic, and perfectly elastic, and the liquid to be ideal.

Card 1/2

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/[illegible]

Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. Institut gigiyeny truda i [illegible]

Materialy po toksikologii radioaktivnykh veshchestv [illegible] kobal't, natriy, fosfor, zoloto ([illegible] Substances. No. 2: Radioactive Cobalt, [illegible] Moscow, Medgiz, 1960. 1[illegible] p. Errata slip [illegible]

Eds. (Title page): A. A. Letavet, [illegible] Professor, and E. B. Kurlyandskaya, [illegible] Book): D. I. [illegible]; Tech. Ed.: [illegible]

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is [illegible] and radiation hygiene, [illegible] control stations, and [illegible] tion of permissible limits of radioactive [illegible]

COVERAGE: This collection of articles [illegible] dies in connection with [illegible] an organism and on the [illegible] able doses of radioactive [illegible] phosphorus and gold. [illegible] lation of the [illegible] tions are given. [illegible] on the [illegible] the cardiovascular system, [illegible] stimulation of the [illegible] ganism. Permissible limits of [illegible] based on exhaustive experiments, [illegible] the effects of [illegible] topes (sodium, [illegible] gold), [illegible] lungs after [illegible] and gold are [illegible] growth is determined. References accompany all articles [illegible]

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 5/5

JA/cdw/ifh
8/29/60

GRISHCHENKO, Ye.D. (Moskva)

Interaction of contractile proteins of the muscle with adenosine triphosphate. Usp.sovr.biol. 46 no.3:259-280 N-D '58 (MIRA 11:12)

(ACTONYOSINS)
(ADENOSINE TRIPHOSPHATE)

GRISHCHENKO, Ye.D.; NIKITENKO, V.V.

Study of some biochemical and other factors in experimental acute lead poisoning; author's abstract. Farm. i toks. 21 no.1:81 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Radiobiologicheskaya laboratoriya (zav.-prof. E.B. Kurlyandskaya) Instituta gigiyeny i profzabolevaniy AMN SSSR.
(LEAD POISONING)

GRISHCHENKO, Ye.D., NIKITENKO, V.V.

Incorporation of methionine into actomyosin and muscle tissue in chronic lead poisoning [with summary in English] Vop.med.khim. 2 no.5: 328-337 S-O '56. (MIRA 9:12)

1. Radiobiologicheskaya laboratoriya Instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(METHIONINE, metabolism,
in exper. lead pois., binding by actomyosin & musc. tissue (Rus))
(MUSCLE PROTEINS, metabolism,
actomyosin binding methionine in exper. lead pois. (Rus))
(MUSCLES, metabolism,
methionine binding in exper. lead pois. (Rus))
(LEAD POISONING, experimental,
musc. tissue & actomyosin binding of methionine in (Rus))

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(MUSCLE PROTEINS, metabolism,
actomyosin dehydrated with ATP, energy release)
(ADENYLPYROPHOSPHATE, metabolism,
dehydration of actomyosin in release of energy)

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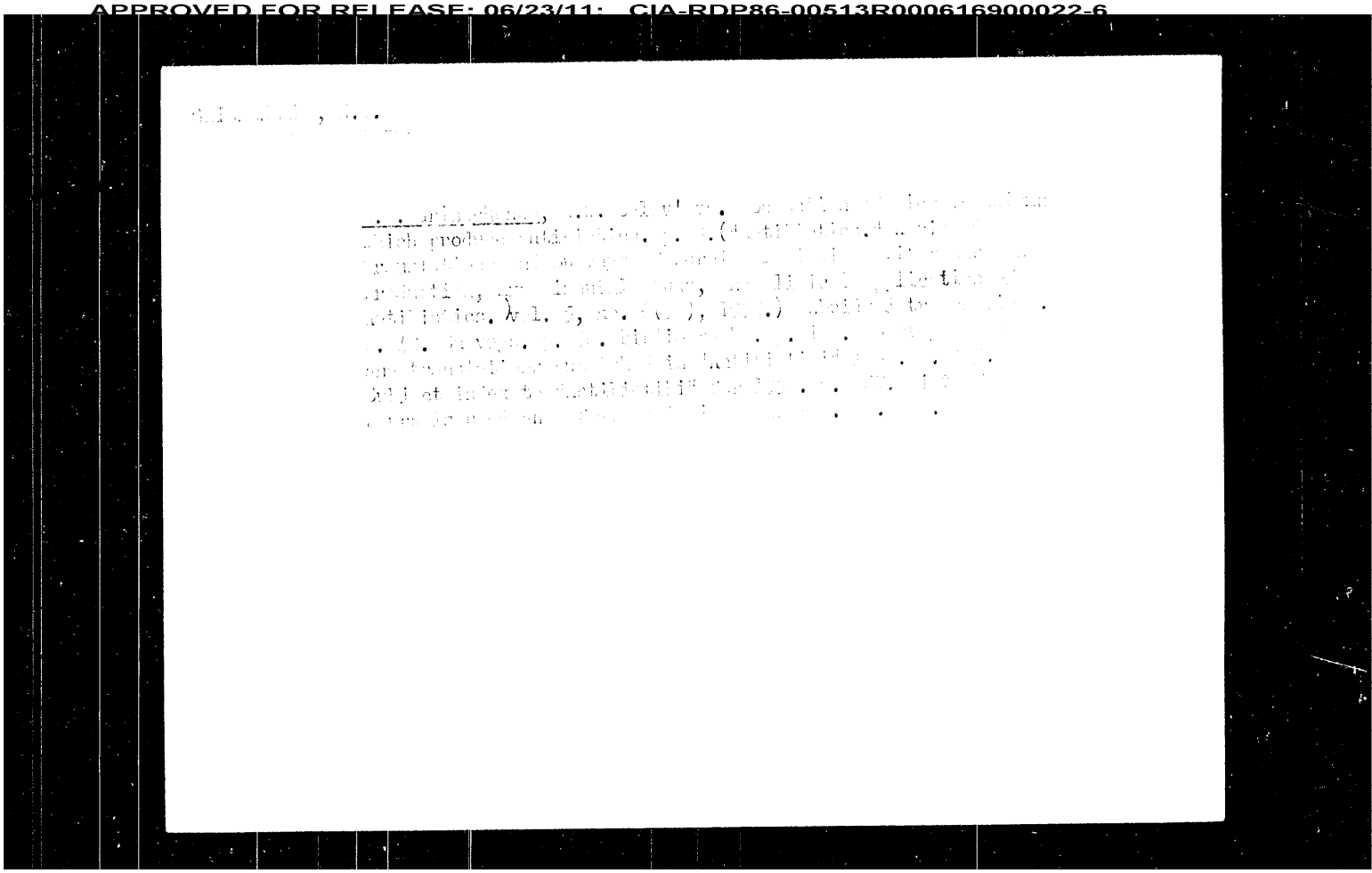

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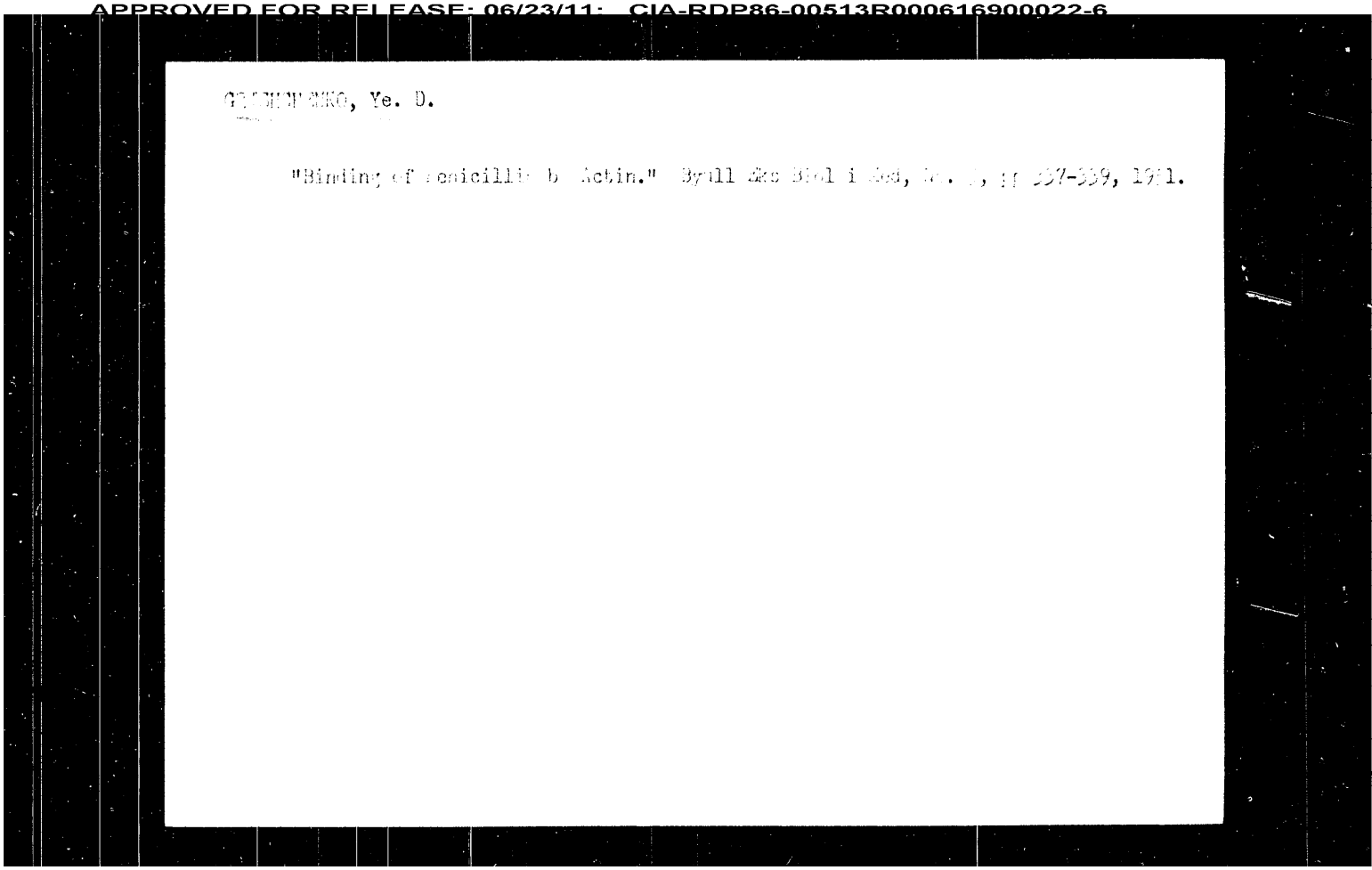
(Amino acids) (Proteins)



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1. Physico-Chemical Laboratory, Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Moscow.

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1. Kafedra detskikh bolezney (zav. - dotsent K.V.Shalupenko) Krymskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

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